

Version with markings to show changes made

In one embodiment, the probe (and/or primer) may contain nucleotide analogues that are capable of hybridizing to more than one species of the four naturally occurring deoxynucleotides (dC, dG, dT, and dA). 2'-deoxyInosine or 2'-deoxyNebularine which exhibit low, but unequal, hydrogen bonding to [the] all four bases may be employed for such purpose. Alternatively, a "universal nucleotide" may be employed. In this strategy, the base analog does not hybridize significantly to any of the four bases. 3-Nitropyrrole 2'-deoxynucleoside, and 5-nitro-indole are examples of such [a] universal bases (Nichols, R. *et al.*, *Nature* 369:492-493) (1994); Loakes, D. *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 22:4039-4043 (1994)). Nucleotides having bases capable of hybridizing to multiple species of nucleotide, as well as "universal nucleoside" may be obtained from Glen Research (Lin *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 17:10373-10383 (1989); and [Line] Lin *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20:5149-5152 (1992)). Examples of such universal nucleotide include dP and dK, obtainable from Glen Research. Throughout this specification, dP is a deoxyribonucleotide wherein the nucleotide base P represents 6H,8H-3,4-dihydropyrimido[4,5-c][1,2]oxazin-7-one. Throughout this specification, dK is a deoxyribonucleotide wherein the nucleotide base K represents 2-amino-6-methoxyaminopurine. When used in a sequence, dP is interchangeable with P, and dK is interchangeable with K.

The sequence listing has been replaced with a substitute sequence listing.